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INTERNATIONAL

Herald



Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1970

Established 1887

Trade-Curb Bill Sets Key Test House Floor

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

ON Nov. 18 (NYT)—The House of Representatives today voted to defeat the controversial import-limiting trade bill.

The bill, which would have set up a system of three close votes on procedure, the House finally voted with the bill under a rule barring amendments, as leadership and by a majority of the Ways and Means

committee to take up the bill was 268-186. Although votes on the bill were not always

in the House, several House members thought the bill reflected the protectionist

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Germans, Poles Sign Draft Pact 2 Ministers Speak Of 'Painful Past'

By James Feron

WARSAW, Nov. 18 (NYT)—The foreign ministers of Poland and West Germany today put their initials to a treaty seeking reconciliation after three "painful" years of World War II.

The pact includes recognition of the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier, acknowledging the transfer of 40,000 square miles of prewar German territory to Poland.

It also calls for normalization of relations between the former enemies. This was believed to mean raising their trade missions to consular level and the eventual exchange of ambassadors.

Drafted by teams of negotiators over a ten-month period, the treaty was initiated at noon in a downtown villa by Stefan Jedrychowski, the Polish foreign minister, and Walter Scheel, his West German counterpart.

Each Page Signed
They signed each of the nine pages of the documents but did not reveal their texts. Mr. Scheel indicated later at a reception that this would be done on Friday.

Mr. Jedrychowski, speaking first after the pact had been initiated, said that the accord "constitutes a lasting basis for normalizing relations between our two states."

"In closing the past," he said, "it will open a new, propitious and fruitful era of relations between our two countries and between our two peoples."

Standing next to him, adding a word to the ceremony, was Poland's premier, Jozef Cyrankiewicz. The premier is scheduled to sign the document in a few weeks when the West German chancellor, Willy Brandt, comes to Warsaw to complete the endorsement.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz's presence also represented something of a poignant note to the gathering. He was a former inmate of Auschwitz, most notorious of the wartime Nazi extermination camps in Poland.

Mr. Jedrychowski, speaking Polish as an aide translated his words into German, said that the issues finally settled in the treaty were "difficult ones" but added that "they derive from an exceedingly difficult past."

Mr. Scheel's reply not only acknowledged what he characterized as the "painful past" but hinted at a possibly difficult future as far as West German ratification of the treaty was concerned.

"Sharp Struggle"
He told Mr. Jedrychowski that a "sharp struggle has yet to be waged for approval of the treaty by appropriate parliamentary bodies in the Federal Republic of Germany and by German public opinion."

Mr. Scheel spoke of winning this internal struggle as a "normal and necessary process for real German-Polish reconciliation." He added that the Bonn government would "unswervingly continue its policy" and said that this policy would eventually win broad approval at home.

The reference was to Chancellor Brandt's "Ostpolitik," an attempt to heal the wounds of the Nazi period by seeking new diplomatic and economic ties with the Soviet Union and the East European Socialist nations.

Mr. Scheel added, in what appeared to be the only political comment of the ceremony, that Poland could help the Brandt government gain ratification by moving quickly on the "humanitarian" issue that loomed large in the negotiations.

The issue concerns ethnic Germans living in the territory acquired by Poland after the war.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



READY FOR ROVING—A gangplank of Luna-17 apparently is down (making a shadow on the moon surface), ready for the first lunar roll of Lunokhod-1 in this picture taken by a telephotometer aboard Lunokhod and relayed to earth by television.

Sends Back TV Pictures

Lunokhod Prowls Lunar Sea of Rains

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (NYT)—The Soviet Union said today that Lunokhod-1, the ungainly looking self-propelled vehicle it landed on the moon yesterday, was continuing its lunar research program.

But Tass, the official press agency, gave few details on the activities of the earth-controlled, crewless Lunokhod. The agency said all the vehicle's systems were operating normally and that "the program of the automatic vehicle Lunokhod-1 is being successfully carried out."

The Lunokhod, which, from drawings shown here resembles an automobile-sized, eight-wheeled bathtub with a top that opens like a clamshell to reveal solar energy, was reported to have sent back to earth pictures of the moon surface near the site where it was landed atop the unmanned Luna-

17 spacecraft yesterday in the lunar Sea of Rains.

The vehicle also sent back photographs of the gangway from which it rolled from the carrier craft and of its own tracks in the lunar surface.

Official reports said yesterday the Lunokhod, which means moonrover or moonbuggy in Russian, had moved 20 meters (65.6 feet) away from the Luna landing stage and that it would travel "a great distance" farther in the Sea of Rains.

But there were no further reports today on how far the vehicle—the first of its kind known to have operated on the moon—had traveled, or whether it or its carrier-craft would attempt to return to earth.

In September, Luna-16, said to be similar to Luna-17, scooped up about 3.5 ounces of moon matter and returned it to earth.

For the second day since the Lunokhod's arrival on the moon, was announced, the Soviet public was not shown a full-view photograph of the vehicle actually on the moon. Nor was there any live television transmissions of one of this country's most impressive space feats.

The Lunokhod has television cameras and is able to transmit to earth, but it was not known whether it could photograph itself fully.

Still photographs of the lunar surface and of sections of the Lunokhod and Luna-17 were shown periodically on television and published in newspapers, but the public was left to look at reproductions of drawings to show them what the moon vehicle actually looked like.

From the drawings and from demonstrations of operating models, it does not have the relatively streamlined physical features of most rockets and space capsules now in use. It resembles instead an illustration from an early edition of a Jules Verne or H. G. Wells science fiction novel.

Its eight, apparently metal, spoked wheels seem to carry a large cannon with two protruding eye-like television lenses, and an antenna standing erect on its lid.

Soviet space scientists have described the vehicle as an extremely sophisticated apparatus that has overcome problems of gravity and friction on the moon.

Each wheel is said to be independently driven with a solar-powered electric motor. The vehicle, they said, has automatic safety devices to keep it from turning over on steep inclines or getting permanently stuck in a surface rut.

The scientists said these devices work independently of the vehicle's ground controllers.

Indispensable Transport
Academician Boris N. Petrov, a leading Soviet space official, said in an interview in Izvestia, the government newspaper, today that the research of the Lunokhod, which is said to have an analytic laboratory equipment aboard, would be "extraordinarily valuable not only from a purely scientific point of view, but also because it can become the basis for selection of the most interesting places for the landing of cosmonauts, the basis for a future moon laboratory, and it is indispensable as a means of transport for cosmonauts."

But Mr. Petrov repeated Soviet space policy that unmanned moon flights are safer and less expensive than manned ones, such as the United States has carried out.

New Cease-Fire Hinted by Dayan As Key to Talks

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Nov. 18.—Less adamant now on its terms for returning to the stalled Middle East peace talks, Israel is again suggesting that a new cease-fire agreement along the Suez Canal might provide the device for resuming those negotiations.

A renewed proposal to that effect came last night from Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who told a closed Labor party meeting any such agreement would have to be backed by the United States. Such an agreement, Gen. Dayan seemed to imply, should embody a

pullback of some of the Israeli and Egyptian forces and weapons stationed along the canal.

Gen. Dayan's quasi-dovish proposal was notable in that it came the day after Premier Golda Meir said Israel hoped the Egyptian and Russian-violated but continuing Suez Canal cease-fire would go on, that it wanted peace talks, but felt some concessions to Israel are necessary before it would resume negotiating.

In essence, Mrs. Meir seemed to be asking the Egyptians and Russians to submit some concessionary bids to Israel to return to the talks. Gen. Dayan seemed to be suggesting that a new cease-fire agreement might prompt Israel to resume them.

Favor Resuming Talks
Not only Mrs. Meir and Gen. Dayan have said or indicated publicly they favor resuming the talks. In the past few days, Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Tourism Minister Moshe Kol have said the same thing. Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, another advocate of returning to the talks, has cautioned that Egypt's record of violating past agreements should not be exaggerated—as if to say Israel perhaps should give Egypt another chance with another agreement.

Most of the Israeli public favors a continuation of the cease-fire and a return—under terms which do not jeopardize Israeli security—to the talks. About the only objectors to resuming the talks are those Israelis who insist the Egyptians and Russians must remove their missiles along the canal before negotiations can be started up again.

As he often is when discussing political issues, Gen. Dayan was vague about the kind of new Suez Canal cease-fire agreement under which Israel might return to the peace talks. He said the agreement should "create new physical arrangements in the canal zone which could become permanent" and that the Israeli government is reviewing the possibility of an agreement which might embrace such "arrangements."

There was some speculation that Gen. Dayan was envisaging the withdrawal of Israeli and Egyptian heavy weapons including missiles, artillery and tanks from strips about 20 miles wide on each side of the canal, but permitting the retention of infantry forces within those strips. There was also some speculation that he was considering the use of Russian and American troops to police any new cease-fire agreement.

There is no way of knowing of course if the Egyptians and Russians might consider a new cease-fire agreement along the canal. The latter might relish one which reopened the waterway to their warships and merchant fleet. But the Egyptians might balk at any "permanent" canal agreement which left huge areas of their Sinai desert under Israeli domination.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Israel, Nol, Others Requests \$1 Billion Extra Foreign Aid Now

ON Nov. 18 (AP)—President Nixon today requested \$1 billion in extra foreign aid for Israel, the United Arab Republic, and other Middle East nations.

The aid would be for military assistance to help build up forces.

Message, Mr. Nixon and request as part of carrying out his greater self-defense while reducing aid.

Officials conceded the money reflected the aid that was not for Nixon last January's foreign aid re-authorization for the 1971 fiscal year.

Israel, the major of the extra billion for Cambodia, South Vietnam.

So earmarked money for Arab neighbors for Jordan and \$500 million for Cambodia, South Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon said the aid would be intended to help the rest of the offset an operation from earlier diverted to nations—such as Cambodia and Taiwan—following U.S. in the last spring.

More than \$1 billion in the Nixon

What Ordered

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—A man who held a gun to the head of a police officer today said he was "ordering" the officer to shoot.

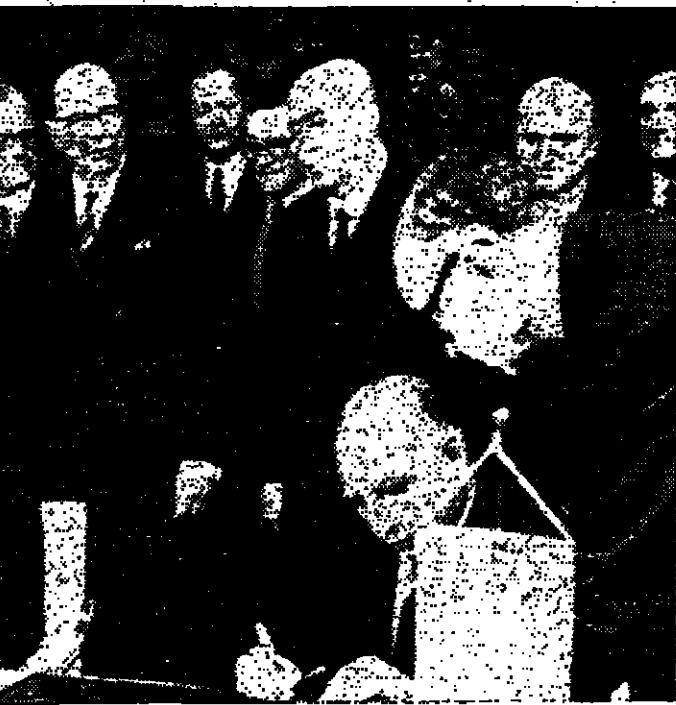
The man, 41, said he was a member of the University of California's Center for Gambling.

He threatened to exchange with the police officer, and the officer said he was "ordering" the man to shoot.

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ON THE DOTTED LINE—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Jedrychowski initial the text of the German-Polish treaty. Standing behind Mr. Jedrychowski is Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz.

Ex-Army Photographer Says He Saw My Lai Civilians Shot

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 18 (AP)—Ronald L. Haebler, former U.S. Army combat photographer, testified today at the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. that he saw American GIs fire at 50 to 75 Vietnamese civilians on the south side of the village of My Lai.

Mr. Haebler, 28, who took pictures of what he said were Vietnamese civilians slain at My Lai on March 16, 1968, said that he saw people trying to get up and run.

"They just fell down," he said. "It was rapid fire, it appeared to be machine-gun fire."

5 Soldiers Seen
He testified that, at first, there were five soldiers standing in front of the Vietnamese people.

"Then I saw three of the GIs walking off into the distance. That's when I heard the automatic fire."

Asked who was firing, Mr. Haebler said: "One of the soldiers." Mr. Haebler also testified that "a small child wounded in the arm and leg, came toward me and I wanted to take a picture of him. I wanted to look through my viewfinder and I didn't notice at the time a soldier who knelt down and put three shots in him."

Earlier Roger Alaux Jr., a former artillery lieutenant, testified that he saw no enemy fire on the hamlet.

No Artillery Fire
Mr. Alaux also said that he called in no artillery fire on the village and that artillery damage he observed lay not in the village itself but in rice paddies to the south.

Mr. Alaux testified for the prosecution yesterday. He said that he saw a group of bodies on the north-south village trail, two or three hours after Lt. Calley's platoon was landed by helicopters. He said that he saw the body of a small child on another trail.

Witness Accused
FORT HOOD, Texas, Nov. 18 (AP)—A Vietnam veteran testified at the trial of Sgt. David Mitchell here today that he saw a prosecution witness shoot civilians in a ditch at My Lai.

Elmer Haywood said that he saw Denis Conti and Paul Meadlo shoot into the ditch. Mr. Conti testified earlier. Asked if he saw Sgt. Mitchell fire into the ditch, Mr. Haywood replied: "No, sir, I didn't."

Clark Launches Counterattack on Hoover

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (WP)—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark today launched a counter-attack on J. Edgar Hoover, described as a "jellyfish" and a "softie," replied yesterday with some of the strongest words uttered by the FBI director ever uttered publicly by a former head of the Justice Department.

Under Mr. Hoover, Mr. Clark said, the FBI has become "ideological" and has lacked internal diversity. Moreover, he told newsmen, Mr. Hoover erred in calling the Black Panthers the most dangerous group in America.

"That is patently absurd," Mr. Clark asserted. "I said it at the time and I'm still convinced of it. The FBI outnumbers the Black Panthers seven to one, and if they can't handle it, they should have it handled in bed."

Mr. Clark's remarks came during and after a press conference called here to announce the creation of a Committee for Public Justice to counter repressive tendencies in America.

Mr. Clark was asked to comment on Mr. Hoover's description of him as a "jellyfish" in an interview published in The Washington Post and International Herald Tribune. "He's entitled to his opinion," Mr. Clark replied. "He never said it while I was there."

Retort to Book
In the interview, Mr. Hoover said that Mr. Clark, who was President Johnson's chief law enforcement official, was the worst attorney general that the FBI chief had worked under in 15 years. Mr. Hoover's criticism was prompted by a book just published by Mr. Clark, "Crime in America," which asserts that the FBI director's "self-centered concern

for his own reputation" has hampered the bureau's fighting of crime.

Mr. Clark broadened his attack yesterday, saying that while Mr. Hoover had made "some valuable contributions" by showing that a big agency can be effective, these were offset by "two grave shortcomings."

"If an investigator has to be anything, he has to be a disinterested observer, a hard, hard pursuer of facts," Mr. Clark continued. "He cannot be ideological. For reasons that are unfortunate, in my judgment, the FBI became ideological some time back. This has put scales over its eyes."

The other failure, he maintained, was the lack of diversity within the bureau. Mr. Clark said there was an "intolerance of different viewpoints," and that the last man

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Arab-Israel Battles Assist Development of U.S. Arms

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The United States has indirectly found the Israel-Egypt conflict a valuable proving ground for ironing out "bugs" in U.S. weapons designed to combat sophisticated Soviet arms, informed sources said yesterday.

Deficiencies were exposed in some American-made weapons—deficiencies said to have posed serious potential problems for U.S. security. Given the close cooperation at technical levels between the United States and Israel, these "bugs" presumably are being corrected now.

Performance characteristics of Soviet weapons which U.S. airmen did not encounter over North Vietnam, notably the advanced surface-to-air-missile SAM-3, have been passed to the United States after use of the weapons against American F-4 Phantom and A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers of the Israeli Air Force.

Lessons were learned, for example, in the shooting down by Russian missiles of two of Israel's "hottest" F-4 pilots in July, although these related more to air tactics than to missile performance.

If fighting should resume, the amount of weapons data for the United States should increase. The Nixon administration has ordered a special group to identify weapons within the U.S. arsenal that the Israelis, beyond their specific requests, may find useful in the future. Sources indicated U.S. interests could play a role in weapons that are suggested to Israel.

Peace Still Is Aim

None of this is to imply that the United States has lessened its intensive search for a peaceful solution in the Mideast because of the ancillary and relatively small inflow of information, nor that these benefits were initially expected.

Some of the most valuable information is new data on the advanced Soviet weapons that the United States had not expected to be introduced into the region.

Syria Reports New Fights in North Jordan

BEIRUT, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Fighting broke out today in Jordan's northern area between Jordanian government troops and Palestinian guerrillas, Damascus radio said.

The radio, quoting reports from the area, said the clashes erupted this morning near the Syrian-Jordan border town of Hamtha and spread to several neighboring villages.

It said government troops used artillery and medium machine guns in the fighting.

Guerrilla sources in Amman said earlier today that Palestinian leaders asked Arab troops officials to issue a "public condemnation" of elements who are obstructing peace agreements between the guerrillas and the Jordanian government.

In Amman, meanwhile, the Arab truce team denied reports of fresh fighting in northern Jordan.

"The situation throughout the villages and towns of northern Jordan is normal," the team's senior military officer said.

In a related development, the weekly newspaper Al-Aqsa, which speaks for the Jordanian armed forces, today denounced any attempts to interfere in Jordan's internal affairs.

It said the government did not need the permission of any party on its domestic policies.

"It does not take orders from the United States, Russia or any other country," nor from Palestinian newspapers, it said.

The guerrilla leaders, angered by heavy casualties Monday in the worst clash with King Hussein's troops since the September civil war, made final preparations for a crucial meeting to merge command groups.

Shooting Reported in Amman
AMMAN, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Shooting broke out today in Amman, Jordan. There was no immediate indication of the extent of the firing or the reasons for it.

Brig. Gen. Ahmed Abdel-Hamid Hilmi, head of the Arab truce mission here, said he had no information about the shooting.

90-Vehicle Pileup
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Ninety vehicles were involved in a pile-up in heavy fog 30 miles east of here today. Two people died and 27 were injured, police reported.

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HOME TO NOWHERE—Villagers of Manpura look at the wreckage of their homes, swept away by the cyclone.

Assad Names Himself Party Boss, Premier

BEIRUT, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Syria's strongman, Lt. Gen. Hafez Assad, openly took control of the country today by naming himself premier and Baath party leader.

Political sources said the move meant an end to Syria's hard-line isolationist policy and increased the chances of peace in the Middle East.

Arab political sources said the ousted Marxist leaders would go into exile in North Africa.

An official announcement said the new leaders were working on the formation of a new cabinet which would be named in the next few days. Afterward, delegations would tour the Arab world explaining the situation in Syria.

Already, Libyan Premier Muammar Qaddafi has pledged the support of Egypt, Libya and Sudan to the new leadership in Damascus.

No Official Announcement
Reports of Gen. Assad's appointment were carried by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency in a Damascus-dated dispatch.

The move was passed by the Syrian councilors. By mid-afternoon there had still been no official announcement. Political commentators said confirmation was expected soon.

The agency said a new 14-man command of the ruling Baath party, whose names it revealed for the first time since it was appointed Monday night, has chosen

Assad as head of state and Gen. Assad as premier and secretary-general of the party.

Mr. Khatib, who is relatively unknown, was seen by political sources as a front man for Gen. Assad in the same way the sacked president, Nureddin al-Atassi, was a front for the leader of the civilian faction in the party, Salah Jadid.

It was Gen. Assad's seizure of power last Friday, in a bloodless coup, that finally resolved a long-standing struggle between his own military wing and Mr. Jadid's civilian Marxists.

Mr. Khatib was a long-time Baath party member who remained uninvolved in inter-party squabbles. He is a former chairman of the teacher's union and a member of the new party command, which Gen. Assad appointed Monday.

By naming himself premier and party secretary-general, Gen. Assad formally ratified the power which has been effectively his since Friday.

Reports from Damascus said he offered to let Mr. Atassi remain in power last Friday, in a bloodless coup, that finally resolved a long-standing struggle between his own military wing and Mr. Jadid's civilian Marxists.

The Middle East News Agency said Mr. Atassi would leave within a few days to live in political exile in Tripoli, Libya.

Italians Evade 20% of All Taxes

ROME, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Government officials said today that Italians are now evading taxes at the rate of \$4.08 billion a year.

The figure is nearly 20 percent of the total assessed taxes for 1969.

Officials said that total assessed taxes were \$19.2 billion, but that many self-employed persons and small businessmen systematically evaded most or all taxes.

Sadat Forms New Cabinet, Drops 7 Aides

CAIRO, Nov. 18 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat issued a decree today creating a new cabinet under Premier Mahmoud Fawzi as part of a program to improve administrative efficiency and raise living standards in Egypt.

The major structural change involved the appointment of four deputy premiers with broad authority over economic, social and foreign affairs.

As forecast yesterday, seven ministers in key posts, including housing, labor, economy and justice, were dropped from the cabinet.

The challenge facing the new government is to improve living conditions and provide more jobs at a time when the country is bracing itself for the possibility of renewed warfare with Israel.

All-Out Battle Seen
Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, the minister of war, warned the congress of the Arab Socialist Union last week that if fighting erupted again along the Suez Canal, "it will be an all-out battle in which all military potentialities of both sides will be used."

The general's remarks, made at a closed session, were published here today.

General expectation here, however, appears to be for an early resumption of the peace mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN special envoy, with the United States leading Israel back to the talks despite the controversy over an alleged increase in the number of Egyptian anti-aircraft missiles in the Suez Canal zone.

In any event, the leaders and the people of Egypt are in agreement that economic and social improvements cannot be put aside until the settlement of the conflict with Israel.

Under Premier Fawzi, the government is preparing to appoint teams of experts in key administrative positions to work with a minimum of conventional bureaucracy.

World Aid Pours Into Dacca; Can't Reach Disaster Areas

DACCA, East Pakistan, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Massive aid arrived today in Dacca and more supplies were en route, but communications were so bad that little help was reaching the million or more homeless and starving victims of East Pakistan's cyclone and tidal-wave disaster.

A Pakistani official warned that unless relief agencies win their race against time, disease and starvation could wipe out another half-million people in the coastal areas. Some estimates were that the catastrophe already had taken that many lives.

The United States, which has promised \$10 million in aid, was flying in six helicopters to distribute supplies to the coastal regions and offshore islands, some of them still flooded. Britain was sending two helicopters and 13 assault craft from Singapore by air.

The British Red Cross announced that international charities have donated \$23 million for victims of the disaster.

Large amounts of relief supplies were being flown from London, the main relay point for aid from European capitals.

France announced today it is sending in military transport planes with Alouette helicopters and relief supplies.

The victims have been without food and pure drinking water since the cyclone struck Thursday night and brought immense tidal waves Friday in one of the most densely populated regions of the world, with 1,800 inhabitants to the square mile.

The plans from West Germany have arrived here with tents, blankets, clothing and medicines.

Soviet ships tried to land supplies, but were hindered by shattered dock facilities and mud flats.

Communist China said it is donating three million yuan (about \$1,413,300) worth of relief supplies.

Dr. Mustapha Haque, deputy director of government health services, said pollution from decomposing bodies in the coastal areas remains a serious threat, but there is no widespread cholera epidemic as had been feared.

He said the people are eating whatever they can get and drinking whatever water there is, so "naturally there are some gastric disorders."

"We don't know if cholera is a problem until biological tests are completed," he said. In any case the sickness in the affected areas does not appear to be a major problem at present.

Some local published reports said today the death toll might reach a total of 850,000.

However, local officials in the hardest-hit areas said there is no way yet to get an accurate count.

Reconciliation Pact Signed By Polish, German Ministers

(Continued from Page 1)
ed by Poland after the war. Bonn has insisted that many of these Germans want to emigrate to West Germany.

Warsaw had insisted that the matter was an internal one. This view apparently has prevailed as far as the treaty is concerned. Although it is not included in the pact, Polish officials apparently have pledged to permit some emigration.

Important to Bonn
The issue is important in West Germany where several million former residents of what is now Polish territory represent a serious political factor. Some of Chancellor Brandt's domestic opposition has focused on the question of the "German minority" in Poland.

Both foreign ministers spoke of the significance of the treaty, which comes 25 years after the war, in terms of their own future and of the future of Europe.

Indiana Recount Asked
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18 (AP).—Republican Rep. Richard L. Roudebush yesterday challenged the official tabulation showing Sen. Vance Hartke ahead by 4,333 votes in his bid for re-election. Mr. Roudebush asked for a recount in 464 precincts of 11 Indiana counties.

But Puzzled as to Motive

Moscow Role Is Seen B Khrushchev Memoirs in

By David Kraslow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—One million words recorded on tape by the material: Nikita S. Khrushchev formed the basis of the former Soviet premier's reminiscences to be published next week, informed sources said yesterday.

The positive identification of Mr. Khrushchev's voice and the wealth of intimate detail convinced the publishers of the authenticity of the material, it was said.

The tapes, it was understood, were brought out of Moscow by courier over an 18-month period to Helsinki, Copenhagen, Vienna and Sofia and then delivered to Time, Inc.

The manner in which Time obtained the tapes, their apparent authenticity, and Mr. Khrushchev's denial from Moscow that he had arranged publication of his memoirs with Time or anyone else all gave the appearance of an underground effort to smuggle the material out to the West.

Assumption Challenged
American authorities, however, challenged that assumption yesterday. They suggest the Soviet government, while publicly charging a "form of forgery," is secretly behind the operation, but they are puzzled as to the motive.

"There's something fishy about this whole thing," one source said. "My guess is that for some reason the Soviet government wanted some kind of line published in the West. We may have a better idea of what's behind it all when the material surfaces."

However, some persons familiar with some aspects of how the recording reached Western hands do not discount the theory that they were smuggled out of the Soviet Union with Mr. Khrushchev's tacit approval, if not his outright help.

According to this theory, Mr. Khrushchev, proud of his contributions to Soviet life and brooding over the fact that his accomplishments have been downgraded and all but expunged from Soviet histories by the present regime, made the transcripts so that there would be a detailed record for history.

Then, according to the theory, the tapes were taken by acquaintances from Mr. Khrushchev's home periodically when he was absent so that he could say, in truth, if questioned by Soviet authorities, that he did not know how the tapes disappeared.

Life magazine next week will publish the first of four installments excerpted from a book, "Khrushchev Remembers," to be published next month by Little, Brown and Co., a subsidiary of Time, Inc.

Mr. Khrushchev's reminiscences were often repetitious, it was learned. Therefore, the translator, Nelson Silverbridge Talbot 2d, was able to shorten them into a 470,000-word manuscript. Mr. Talbot, a 1968 Yale graduate now at Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship, was employed in the Time magazine bureau in Moscow in the summer of 1969.

Reached at Oxford by telephone yesterday, Mr. Talbot declined to discuss his role in the Khrushchev book other than to acknowledge that he was the translator.

David M. Williams, vice-president for corporate and public affairs for Time, Inc., also declined to confirm that the manuscript was prepared from tapes of Mr. Khrushchev's voice. "Wait until Life comes out next week," he said.

Suspicious Betwixt
The reported involvement of Victor Louis, a mysterious Soviet citizen, in arranging the transmission of the Khrushchev material to Time buttressed the suspicion of some American authorities that the Khrushchev had secretly blessed the operation.

Mr. Louis, a correspondent for a British newspaper, has been involved in a number of international literary transactions. He also has been close to Mr. Khrushchev. When the premier was deposed in October, 1964, Mr. Louis was the first to report it.

Some of the chapter titles in the

Under the terms of a treaty, nations would from placing on the ocean floor any nuclear launching facilities designed for it or using such weapons.

Key provisions on checking or verifying the prohibition is the seabed creating a new security. The seabed pact divides a country's weapons within its or permitting another such privilege. The cover submarines are clear weapons but placed on the ocean.

In a communiqué the "National Front," sent all the groups in the our American military was three "secret" base situated "a threat independence and s.

The communiqué stated presence of Italy was a violation signed in 1959 by Pi hower and King Mo Morocco, which stip American bases woul by 1963.

It is no secret th the Americans have use the air base a miles north of Rabat lying radio and telec centers at Sidi Ya Bouknadel.

WEAT

ALGAEV	0	7
AMSTERDAM	10	50
ANKARA	9	49
ANTWERP	10	50
BEIRUT	22	75
BELGRADE	12	54
BOMBAY	7	45
BRUSSELS	10	48
BUDAPEST	6	41
CAIRO	25	77
CASABLANCA	19	66
COBLENZ	6	40
COPENHAGEN	11	53
DUBLIN	5	41
EDINBURGH	6	41
FLORENCE	12	54
FRANKFURT	12	54
GENEVA	14	57
Helsinki	4	38
ISTANBUL	12	54
LAS PALMAS	21	70
LISBON	17	63
LYON	11	53
MADRID	14	57
MILAN	7	45
MONTREAL	1	30
MOSCOW	2	30
MUNICH	9	48
NEW YORK	10	50
OSLO	11	53
PARIS	12	54
PERMUT	6	40
ROME	15	64
SOFT	7	45
STOCKHOLM	1	30
TELEAVY	22	75
TUNIS	10	50
VIENNA	10	50
WARS	6	41
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U.S. Trade-Curb Bill Passes Key Procedure Vote in House

(Continued from Page 1)
those members who oppose a closed rule on principle.

In any event, the first test of the day found the House voting tentatively as it turned out—to defeat the rule. The vote was 204-168, and for a moment it seemed the whole trade bill might be dead.

The next vote came on the Gibbons motion. Rep. Mills told the House that if it carried he would have to reconvene the Ways and Means Committee at some unspecified time to get new instructions. He said he could not bring up the bill under the modified rule without such instructions—an implication that there might be no bill at all.

According to Rep. Gibbons afterward, this statement was decisive. There was evidently not a majority in the House who wanted no trade bill at all this year.

With a number of members switching sides from the first vote, the Gibbons motion was narrowly defeated, 201-192. Then, under the

rules, the vote was taken again on the original closed rule, and it carried, 203-168.

The opposition forces were still planning strategy tonight on how to take advantage of the procedure that permits a single catch-all amendment. This is known as a "motion to recommit with instructions" and may be offered just before the vote on final passage.

The administration favors an effort to substitute for the Ways and Means Committee bill the original administration bill with two additions—quotas on textiles and a new system of tax incentives for exports.

Singapore Kidnapping

SINGAPORE, Nov. 18 (AP).—A kidnapped bank director, Tan Han Seng, 50, was released Monday after his family paid a \$50,000 ransom. He was kidnapped from his home at gunpoint Thursday. The kidnappers had threatened to kill him if the ransom was not paid.

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Peking, Taipei Remain Against 2 Chinas in UN

By Donald Bremner

Nov. 18.—Out of the thinking of an attempt to seat both Peking and Taipei in the United Nations, but neither has given any hint to the idea as the admitting Peking to the UN vote.

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United Press International
FIRST IN WAR—A South Vietnamese "point man" leads his patrol through a rice paddy some 30 miles south of Phnom Penh. Cambodian and South Vietnamese forces joined in the largest combined operation in Cambodia since U.S. troops left the country last June 30.

Day's Total of 4 Red Attacks In Vietnam Is a 9-Month Low

SAIGON, Nov. 18 (UPI)—The lowest daily total of guerrilla attacks in South Vietnam in nine months was reported by government authorities today.

They said no Viet Cong or North Vietnamese ground attacks were recorded between noon Tuesday and noon today. Guerrillas launched only four mortar attacks in that interval, they said.

This was the smallest number of attacks since last Feb. 6, which was during the truce for the Buddhist New Year.

But five American soldiers were killed and another wounded today when a patrol touched off a booby trap in an area 333 miles northeast of Saigon, spokesmen said.

Action in Cambodia also was light, spokesmen in Phnom Penh said. But they reported overnight guerrilla attacks around the beleaguered provincial capital of Kompong Chan in the north of the country and continued fighting in a three-day operation by South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

In Saigon, however, a South Vietnamese spokesman announced com-

Italian Line To Cut Back N.Y. Sailings Gradual Withdrawal From Atlantic Runs

By Werner Bamberger

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT)—The largest transatlantic passenger ship operator, the Italian Line, will be withdrawing gradually from service between here and Europe, industry sources said yesterday.

They reported that the decision to halt the Naples-Genoa-New York service "within a few years" had been made recently by Finmare, the government-owned holding company that controls not only the Italian Line but also three other major ship lines: Lloyd Triestino, Adriatica and Tirrenia.

The four Italian liners affected are the Michelangelo and Raffaello, both 46,000 tons, and the smaller Leonardo da Vinci and Cristoforo Colombo. They are among the most luxurious of the diminishing number of liners maintaining the service that used to be, before the jet airliner, the popular way to cross the ocean.

During 1971, the four vessels will be offering a total of 41 transatlantic round trips. This compares with a combined total of 14 round trips for the world's two largest liners, Cunard's Queen Elizabeth 2 and the French Line's France during the same period. They are the only two ships those lines operate on the run.

Crossings' Decrease

Other lines still active in the trade have been cutting the number of transatlantic crossings each year. But none, previously, has indicated its readiness to abandon the field entirely. In 1969, all the member lines of the Transatlantic Passenger Steamship Conference, of which the Italian Line is a member, made 330 crossings, compared to 466 in 1968.

While close to six million passengers crossed the North Atlantic by air in 1969, ship passengers totaled 285,478.

Ship owners are also diverting more of their North Atlantic liners to special cruises, which have proven more profitable. In 1969, major transatlantic liners made 529 special cruises and carried 312,240 passengers, or more travelers than in their transatlantic service.

Parisian Socialite Attacked In London Hotel, Gems Stolen

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI)—A thief attacked the Vicomtesse Jacqueline de Ribes as she stepped from the bathroom of her Claridge's hotel suite, wearing only a towel. He then fled with jewels valued at more than \$240,000, police said today.

Police said that the thief seized and chloroformed the wife of

Jewelry's Estimate

They said that they were waiting for the vicomtesse to place a formal valuation on the missing jewels. Jewelers familiar with the gems said they were probably worth more than \$240,000.

Scotland Yard detectives informed Interpol of the theft and police sources said that French police were expected to investigate in Paris.

The hotel's staff said that a doctor called last night on the vicomtesse who was too upset then to talk with police. She left the hotel to stay the night with friends.

Police sources speculated that the thief knew the number of the woman's suite. They said they believed the French police might be able to furnish information on friends in Paris who knew details of her London visit.

This, coupled with the steady advance of gonorrhea, ASHA said, has made the social diseases—syphilis and gonorrhea—pandemic—that is, unusually widespread and severe, involving a high proportion of the population.

At a given time, authorities estimate, 14 million persons have one or the other of the diseases in the United States. Reported new cases of gonorrhea last year came to two million. The number of new cases of syphilis was estimated at 250,000 according to Dr. McKenzie-Pollack.

4 New Cholera Cases Found in Gaza Strip

TEL AVIV, Nov. 18 (AP)—Four more cases of cholera were discovered in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip today, bringing the total to six, the military reported.

Two persons with cholera were found in Gaza yesterday and taken to a hospital along with three suspected victims. Yesterday's cases were the first cholera signs in the Gaza Strip. All other victims in Israel have been confined to the Jerusalem area.

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Too Much Money in Politics

Congress showed good judgment in putting off a vote on the President's veto of the campaign spending bill until after the election. Now it can view the problem with a little more detachment. With the cost of the 1970 campaigns fresh in mind, moreover, every member ought to be impressed with the necessity of doing something to arrest the escalation of campaign spending before 1972 rolls around.

Some critics of the bill are saying that the recent elections showed it is not needed. Several of the big spenders did not win. Well, no one has claimed, to our knowledge, that a build-up of TV commercials would swing the election in all cases, regardless of other factors. What has been said is that excessive use of TV commercials to create a favorable public image puts the candidate of ordinary means at an unfair advantage. In some cases excessive spending by a wealthy candidate may even have had a chilling effect upon constituents. But this is not a good argument against rational limits on television and radio campaign spending applicable to all candidates.

A few critics of the bill Congress passed talk as if it would cut off all paid broadcasts for political purposes. Of course it would not. Rather, it prescribed a limit equal to seven cents per vote cast in the previous general election of \$20,000, whichever is greater. This is a fair and reasonable allowance. It would limit the presidential candidates to about \$5.1 million for radio and TV in 1972. But the bill would also repeal the equal-time provision of the present law

in regard to presidential contests so that free time could be granted for debates and other discussions of great public interest. It would also require broadcasters to give candidates favorable rates.

It is a quibble to say that the limit would be unfair because some candidates face stiff opposition and others none. The bill fixes a ceiling, not a requirement for TV spending. The idea that Congress might somehow adjust the spending limit in accord with the intensity of the competition is essentially absurd. No less specious, in our view, is the argument that Congress should not restrict TV and radio campaign spending unless the restrictions are applied to all other outlays designed to influence votes. Overall limits have failed in the past, and Congress has never devised any means of making them effective. Controls on the sale of broadcast time for political purposes can be readily enforced, and we see no reason why Congress should not start here where the excessive use of money in politics is most apparent.

In our view, the new Congress should undertake a general overhaul of the Corrupt Practices Act, but that is no argument for undoing what it has already done. As the American Association of Political Consultants noted the other day, the bill which the President vetoed is "an important first step toward reducing costs of campaigns and assuring an electoral system which guarantees that candidates will have equal access to the airwaves." The veto should be overridden.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Imprisoned Soviet Words

Which act takes more courage—to write critically in Soviet Russia or to defend another writer who has done just that, and then been officially condemned by the writers' union? The question is academic, for either action can lead to ridicule and imprisonment, yet there are men and women in the U.S.S.R. still willing to brave censure for their ideas and for free expression.

For the crime of "disseminating falsehoods derogatory to the Soviet state and social system," Andrei A. Amalrik and a co-defendant, Lev G. Ubov, have been sentenced to three years in prison. The prosecution based its case against Amalrik on the fact that he had written a book, "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" and, among other charges, that he had given two interviews for American television.

In a stirring defense of novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who has been attacked for winning the 1970 Nobel Prize in Literature,

Mstislav Rostropovich, the world-famous cellist, put his name on the line in an open letter to the editors of four Soviet newspapers. Rostropovich pointed out that Soviet censors have criticized musicians, writers and other artists for years—only to find their decisions reversed and works resurrected later. Of course, the open letter has not been read by readers of the Soviet press. It was not considered fit to print.

Will Rostropovich now, too, become an enemy of the state and his cello silenced? And will Solzhenitsyn be permitted to go to Stockholm to receive the Nobel Prize he so eminently deserved? These are questions that the artistic community, which knows no international boundaries, will watch with interest. For they go to the heart not only of literature and music but of the Soviet regime itself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Luna-17 on the Moon

Soviet scientists have accomplished a considerable technical achievement in delivering a mobile vehicle to the moon and operating it there under control from earth. When Luna-18 landed on the lunar surface earlier this year, it procured and sent back to this planet some moon substance, the first to be procured by an unmanned apparatus. Considerable as that feat was, its potentiality was limited because the lunar material was procured at only one point and the amount sent back—roughly 3 1/3 ounces in weight—was so small. Now Luna-17 has demonstrated that the limitation of immobility can be overcome.

The increase in Soviet capabilities in lunar exploration demonstrated by Luna-16 and 17 comes at a time when the U.S. program for manned flights to the moon is being phased out. Apollo-14 is scheduled to blast

off from Cape Kennedy early next year, but even if this flight and the few other Apollo missions now left are successful, most of the moon will remain unexplored. Thus, the way is open for the Soviet Union—if it wishes to spend the necessary resources—to do the lion's share of the task with unmanned spacecraft, the future successors to Luna-16 and 17.

In a rational world, this task of lunar exploration would be taken on by an international agency using the resources and capabilities of all nations. But so far, unfortunately, the grandeur of the challenge has not elicited any far-sighted, statesmanlike response from the community of nations. Man is still a petty, earthbound creature with narrow, nationalistic horizons.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Disaster in Pakistan

The world, appalled, offers its profound sympathy to the victims, yet for the Pakistanis themselves and for the Indians too such a disaster has its message. It must remind them that they both have enemies far more terrible than each other: enemies against which they would be wise to combine, and to devote resources at present squandered on sterile, subcontinental strife or on preparations for it. In particular, adequate defenses for the Ganges Delta, which sprawls into both countries, cannot be constructed by either country alone or indeed by both unaided. India, to be sure, has problems enough of her own and no obvious surplus of capacity to solve them; yet a meaningful gesture now to her stricken sister might do much to assuage the pain of old wounds and

to open up the way to a more cooperative and fruitful future.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Middle East Détente

The Middle East seems indeed to be slowly evolving toward a negotiation that will perhaps not bring the final peace that one could desire, but in any case an absence of war. It looks very much as if the idea that the war is impossible is gaining ground in the leaders' minds in Jerusalem, Cairo, and even in Damascus. The trend is clear even though the slightest incident might perhaps be enough to reverse it. The question is whether this fragile chance will be seized. It is to be hoped that the Americans and Soviets seriously apply themselves to this.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 19, 1895

LONDON—Representatives of the World's Great Marriage Association, Ltd., appeared at Bow Street yesterday to answer charges of fraud preferred by Mr. Charles Otto, an electrician. Mr. Otto testified that he became a member of the association, and was then sent names of certain ladies. He wrote to one, but was never able to make her acquaintance, and evidence indicated that the name was fabricated.

Fifty Years Ago

November 19, 1920

MILWAUKEE—Two bottles of real beer—"the kind that made Milwaukee famous"—and a plate of pretzels were placed today in the Milwaukee public museum so as to provide posterity with first-hand evidence of the good old-fashioned days. Authorities of the museum figure that in a few years the display will have great "drawing power."



'Oh, Come Now! We're Middle-Class, Affluent, With Eight Kids—Of Course We Can Afford Food!'

Will the Democrats Be Generous?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The mood in the Senate after the turnover of the elections is more congenial than might have been expected. Both Vice-President Agnew and Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas have noted a change for the better, so the transition to the second half of the 91st Congress in January may be orderly and fair.

This is important, for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, under Chairman Fulbright, may have to preside during the next two years over the peace settlement in Vietnam and a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union, and therefore the spirit and makeup of that committee will determine whether some kind of non-partisan foreign policy can be restored.

The relations between the Fulbright committee and the administration declined seriously during the heat of the campaign. Though Fulbright's personal associations with Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defense Laird have been friendly, Agnew argued for a Republican majority in the Senate in order to replace Fulbright with a Republican chairman of this key committee.

"I bear no grudge," Fulbright said when he returned to Capitol Hill the other day. "Nobody has ever taken me so seriously or given me so much free publicity as the Vice-President and Martha Mitchell."

Changes Necessary

Still, there will have to be changes in the makeup of the committees of the Senate, partly because the party ratio has changed from 57 Democrats and 43 Republicans before the election to 54 Democrats, 44 Republicans, one Independent (Harry Byrd Jr. of Virginia) and one Conservative (James Buckley of New York), and also partly because some members were defeated or retired.

This will give the Democrats, who have been complaining of a lack of generosity on the part of the Republicans, a chance to prove their own generosity in allocating one new seat to the Republicans on the Foreign Relations Committee. They are not bound to do so under the rules of the Senate and the new reorganization act that goes into effect in January. Each committee is supposed to reflect the overall ratio of Democrats to Republicans, as far as possible, but the Democratic Steering Committee, under Majority Leader Mike

Mansfield, could insist on adding Republicans to minor rather than major committees if it chose to take a narrow or partisan view of its responsibilities.

A strong case can be made, however, for increasing the Republican membership on the Foreign Relations Committee from six to seven and reducing the Democratic members from nine to eight. It is a one-sided committee as it now stands, preponderantly favorable to Fulbright's views rather than the administration's.

Only Senators Gale McGee of Wyoming, Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, and John Sparkman of Alabama, all Democrats, and Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, a Republican, could be counted on to argue the administration's case in the private councils of this powerful committee. Dodd was defeated, and Mundt is seriously ill.

Change Impending

So, in any event, the committee will be changed. The Republicans must replace Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware, who retired. They may have a second new member if Mundt cannot regain his health, and even a third one if the Democrats decide to make the gesture of reducing their present nine-six ratio to eight-seven.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, wants one of these seats, and will press for another Republican seat when he meets with Mansfield on the issue later in the year. But Mansfield will be under heavy pressure not to make the concession, for Senators Muskie of Maine, Kennedy of Massachusetts, McGovern of South Dakota—all presidential possibilities—and Senators Moss of Utah, Bayh of Indiana, and Inouye of Hawaii are angling for the vacant seats.

It is not in the cards, however, that the balance of power will be changed in either the Foreign Relations or the Armed Services Committees of the Senate by the selection of new men. The Foreign Relations Committee will still be with Fulbright on most issues, and the Armed Services Committee will still be with the administration and the Pentagon on most defense questions.

How the Democrats use their power in the Steering Committee to allocate seats is more symbolic than anything else, but this is not unimportant. Changing the key committees, even slightly, gives the

Democrats a chance to make a gesture and encourage a more cooperative spirit as the President goes into the critical phase of ending the war and trying to get the arms race under control.

The White House and the Foreign Relations Committee have been fusing at each other. The President complains that Fulbright has been carrying at him and hampering his peace efforts. Fulbright, standing preponderantly favorable to Fulbright's views rather than the administration's, has been making inquiries at the State and Defense departments get little more than a curt acknowledgment that they have been received.

What the election has done is to give both sides a chance for a new beginning. The President cannot get the cooperation he wants by counting on what he calls his new "ideological majority" in the Senate, and the Democrats cannot influence the President by being ungenerous in the allocation of one or two seats on the major committees.

WASHINGTON.—Nothing seems quite so unrealistic to a reporter who has covered unconventional conflicts from Algeria to Vietnam than the present tendency to depict the spreading violence in the United States as the beginning of urban guerrilla warfare.

This is not to dismiss the growing wave of assassinations, bombings, arson, kidnappings and other forms of terrorism as trivial. On the contrary, the acts of violence that have occurred so far and the reactions they have provoked make it plain that a modern industrial system is highly vulnerable.

But the key question involved in assessing the future of a revolutionary movement is not whether it has the ability to destroy but whether it can develop into a dynamic force capable of mobilizing mass support. For unless it expands, a revolutionary movement is bound to wither away—even though it may leave a good deal of devastation in its wake.

Therefore, to interpret the current violence as a portent that some kind of revolution is coming, as both radicals and police often

In the Middle East

Turning Off the Heat

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The hero-worshippers who equated the death of Nasser with everything going smash in the Middle East should take a second look. For the area as a whole is, in fact, cooling off.

The internal political conditions for a partial settlement between Israel and the Arab states are on the way to being reached, and the reason is the absence of the disruptive personality who used to dominate the area.

While he lived, Nasser disturbed the Middle East in two ways. At home, his dreams of greatness required that the Egyptians be constantly wound up to a pitch of nationalistic fervor.

The claims staked for Egypt inevitably set other Arab regimes agog. To sustain their own leadership and power, they were obliged to out-Nasser Nasser.

Austerity Ends

But now Egypt is clearly easing off. The austerity measures introduced after the Six-Day War to keep the populace on its toes have been ended. The blackout is over, and prices on consumer goods have been cut. The regime itself is speaking out in calmer accents.

Premier Mahmoud Fawzi, for instance, recently gave the semi-official daily Al-Ahram an interview that stressed the needs of the "ordinary man" as against, one assumes, the requirements of the hero. "We must," Fawzi said, "exert a tremendous effort on the domestic side before things start looking up for us abroad."

Roughly the same message is conveyed by the Egyptian decision to stop negotiations for a confederation with Libya and the Sudan. Nasser had long held off Libyan pressure for the tripartite scheme on the ground that it could achieve nothing real. The acceptance of the scheme now suggests that Egypt's new president, Anwar el-Sadat, is prepared to settle for the shadow rather than the substance of the domination his predecessor sought.

With Egypt not forcing the nationalistic pace, other Arab regimes

can also lay off a little. King Hussein has felt a distinctly mod Western government under Premier Wasfi Tell. Syria has curbed its extremist leadership used to contest Cairo's lead the Arab revolution: the real meaning of it by the military strong el-Assad to place under the noisy radical Premier Nureddin el-Mal, Gen. Sal Jadid, tread keeps up, Iraq: see a weakening of ideological nationalists.

Dayan's Lo: With the underlying push in the Arab world toward moderation, it can at last think such talking peace under the of the United Nations Gunnar Jarring. The logic of the recent dovish Defense Minister Meir "The war must be ended is only one way to the dialogue with the and participate in talks."

It is true that the duster's remarks were what in a formal state whole Israeli cabinet. It seems to have a clear what the Israelis have But General Dayan is Washington in the second December. And he should at least yield how far the Israelis are to go in the matter of troops as part of a gesture.

It is also true that for burning still about Middle East. The men could touch off a ret incendiary politics of past. But Nasser's y worked to deflate the foster adjustment to the that context, a settlement Arab-Israeli dispute, is off it may be, is for the in something that beam in the eye of th of state.

Blowing Up the Country

By Stanley Karnow

appear to be doing, is dangerously

On the one hand, by suggesting that guerrillas can function effectively in American cities, the police are unwittingly lending credibility to the insurgents' view of themselves as potential Mao Tse-tungs and Che Gueveras and, as a consequence, obviously encouraging them to intensify their violence.

At the same time, by asserting that a genuine "people's war" is plausible in the urban American context, the radicals are inviting police repression that threatens to weaken rather than increase whatever popularity they may hope to build up.

So if the police glorify the extremists, perhaps in order to justify their own crackdowns, the terrorists are guilty of what real revolutionaries from Marx to Mao would reject as adventurist anarchism—or what Lenin specifically labeled "left-wing infantism."

A symptom of the ignorance that blurs this issue is apparent in the fact that "The Battle of Algiers," the film portraying an episode in the Algerian nationalist struggle against the French, is widely regarded by radicals as well as law enforcement specialists at the moment as a guide to urban insur-

Thus the real battle instead of serving as a urban guerrilla war, is as evidence that they operate against over the within the narrow limit

Vietnam Exa

The Viet Cong sn covered that terrorism and other Vietnamese counter-productive. By bitious 1968 Tet offensi rural attacks were c trigger urban uprisings a military operation.

Judging from history cessful guerrillas have who, in Maoist style, foundations in the cou patiently waited for t ripen and fall.

Accordingly, as Mao sized, the first duty of force is to carve out a base area such as his set up in northern Sha in the mid-1950s.

Moreover, he conceiv "lullianary war" as an t nomason in which insu late from an initial o phase into mobile an ventional warfare as of power on the battle their favor. But only mass support, he has the balance of power

Movements that ha less observed Mao's such as those in Vietna have been crushed. Thos Malaysia, the Philipp where, unable to follow for one reason or anot forgotten.

Potential American g argue that, even wen they need not estab sanctuaries in North long as they can cre the Monument. It is t though, that Commu have never taken ov Mao merely chosen t banks of Shanghai.

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris-8, France. Tel.: 222-92-90. Telex 23-950. Cable: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer.

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Israel (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00	Switzerland (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00
Italy (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00	Taiwan (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00
Japan (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00	Turkey (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00
Korea (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00	U.S.A. (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00
Libya (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00
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ملكو من الجول

's July Moon Flight ve Man-Driven Vehicle

By Walter Sullivan

Nov. 18 (NYT).—Not at the earliest will deliver a wheel- moon, but unlike part of Luna-17, it is not.

Rovers of the Unit- be carried by all- sions that follow ight, scheduled for Jan. 31. Each will n, capable of car- mauls a total of

hmen Get Terms as Algeria

a, Nov. 18 (AP).—thurnal sentenced n to heavy jail rday for economic e threatening the of Algeria.

Dalmaks, alleged ring, was sentenced His brother-in-law, and Georges Vede) years each. All been planning to at the closed-door

n, working on aid arrested last Feb- ge cases have col- nt French-Algerian

attached to the y in Algiers was month allegedly in iving confidential an Algerian of- vo other French- een arrested this ge charges.

as were recently in France for eco- ms are involved in lions involving the an oil, on which avily, and the Im- gerian wine into other commodities.

Rebuilt Jets

ish Company 3 (AP).—The Swiss approved the pur- conditioned Hunter- n the Hawker Sid- itain.

initial sum of 13 (\$3.3 million) as a for the planes, eted to cost alto- 100 million francs.

The Hunter pur- measure while cides on a new fighter.

Zodiac Linked By Police to 2 More Cases

Unsolved '66 Death
Tied to '70 Attack

By Dave Smith

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18.—Re- examination of the murder of a college coed in Riverside, Calif., four years ago strongly indicates that it was done by a crazed slayer who, after lying quiet for more than two years, embarked on another string of bizarre murders in the San Francisco Bay area and became known as the Zodiac Killer.

A similar case would place the Zodiac in Modesto, Calif., as recently as March 22, when he threatened to murder a pregnant San Bernardino, Calif., woman and her infant daughter. The woman escaped with her child after two terror-stricken hours in the man's car.

San Francisco police and state handwriting experts said the two cases could provide invaluable new clues to the identity of the Zodiac, who has so far boasted of 14 victims, although police have definitely attributed only five to the taunting killer.

The links were discovered by veteran crime reporter Paul Avery of the San Francisco Chronicle, who has covered the Zodiac case from the beginning and whose own life was threatened by the Zodiac in a Halloween card last month.

Sorts Old Records
Mr. Avery, sorting through old records on the Zodiac case, came across communications more than a year old from Riverside police who noted a similarity between their unsolved murder and the Zodiac attack on a young couple at Lake Berryessa, Calif., in September, 1969.

In talks with a Riverside homicide detective, Capt. Irvin Cross, Mr. Avery learned that the killer of the coed had written two letters after the murder—one a type-written confession, the other a short note handwritten in printing bearing a striking resemblance to the Zodiac's style and signed "Z."

Handwriting expert Sherwood Morrill of the California Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification said a preliminary investigation of the handwriting indicated to him that there was "a high probability" that it was the Zodiac's writing.

© Los Angeles Times

Tehran Executes Five
TEHRAN, Iran, Nov. 18 (AP).—Five heroin and opium smugglers were executed today by firing squads in Tehran and Kermanshah. They were caught last February.



GUARDING THE PUB DOOR—British soldiers search the wreckage of a Belfast bar shattered by a bomb yesterday. One passerby was injured in the explosion, which blew in the door of a nearby Methodist church.

Bomb Destroys Bar in Belfast

BELFAST, Nov. 18 (AP).—A windows in more than 20 stores and 40 houses. Police and troops threw up roadblocks throughout the city, stopping and searching all cars.

Earlier a bomb ripped off the roof of a British customs post on the border with the Irish Republic, four miles from Londonderry. No one was injured.

Dogs Help Sniff Out Drugs At U.S. Marine Base in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Specially trained Scotland Yard police dogs were enlisted to sniff out marijuana at a U.S. Marine barracks in London, a U.S. Navy spokesman disclosed today.

As a result, four enlisted men have been recommended for "administrative discharges" and five others for assignment to posts in the United States.

No names were made public by the spokesman, but one man was identified as a 23-year-old corporal from New York who served in Vietnam.

A London newspaper quoted him as admitting he had smoked marijuana in Vietnam and saying, "Everybody does—including officers—but I've never touched it in Britain."

The barracks, in St. John's Wood, a fashionable district in North London, is occupied by about 60 Marines on guard duty at U.S. Navy Headquarters for Europe.

"We had reason to believe," the Navy spokesman said, "that the drug, which is forbidden by American service regulations, was being used and kept there."

"Scotland Yard was asked to bring in their dogs, and the building was gone over at the end of September. Nine men were conclusively proven to have used or to have in their possession or admitted to having used marijuana."

Recommendations for action against the nine have been sent to the Marine commandant in Washington. Meanwhile, the nine are still in London awaiting the commandant's decision.

In Speech to Conservation Group

Armstrong Urges Earth Be Saved From Man

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Neil Armstrong, first man on the moon, described the earth today as an oasis of life in space that must be protected "from its own population."

The wielders of modern technology are not deliberately destructive of the earthly environment, he said, but they are as apathetic as most humans about the consequences of their actions. Now, they as others must be concerned.

Mr. Armstrong spoke at the World Wildlife Fund's second international congress. His tone of concern about the earth was mild compared with some of the statements heard by the assembled delegates.

'Galloping Degradation'

Dr. Luc Hoffmann, a French ecologist and vice-president of the Wildlife Fund, said the fund's study of governmental conservation programs led to "extremely pessimistic conclusions." Official efforts so far, he said, have produced only "insignificant patchwork" compared with the "galloping degradation" of the environment.

"We must all know," Dr. Hoffmann said, "that the resources of the biosphere are finite and cannot be increased." He questioned whether they could provide an adequate economic and esthetic life even for the present world population of 3.5 billion.

Yet, the forecasts show world population increasing to 6 billion in the next 30 years. Dr. Hoffmann said. He called on all governments to undertake urgent population control programs.

"If it proves impossible to control population increase," he said, "the human race is doomed to self-extinction."

Apart from the sheer struggle against numbers, Dr. Hoffmann said it was necessary for humans now to fight for preservation of all forms of life. Otherwise, he said, even if man survives, he will face a life without variety.

"We are here to fight for both quality and survival," Dr. Hoffmann said.

Conservation Expenditure

He chided European countries for their low level of conservation expenditure compared with the United States. Federal spending on parks and recreational areas in the United States, he said, is 25 times the per capita level in Britain or France.

Mr. Armstrong spoke of earth as "the blue planet." So it looked from afar, he said—and, although beautiful, "very remote and apparently very small."

"You might suspect that in such a situation the observer would dismiss the earth as relatively

unimportant," he said. "Paradoxically, the opposite conclusion has been reached by each of the individuals who has had the opportunity to share that view."

"We have all been struck by the simile to an oasis or an island. More importantly, it is the only island that we know is a suitable home for man."

"The importance of protecting and saving that home has never been felt more strongly. Protection seems most required, however, not from foreign aggressors or natural calamity, but from its own population."

'Polluter Shall Pay'

Peter Walker, the new British Minister for the Environment,

emphasized in his speech this country's firm policy that "the polluter shall pay."

For example, he noted that the huge oil tanker which recently ran aground in the English Channel, the Pacific Glory, had been towed away only after its owners were legally bound to cover all costs of fighting any pollution.

"The cost of pollution must be met in future by the commercial interests that cause it," Mr. Walker said.

Among resolutions passed at the conference was one calling on women to renounce the use of clothes or any products made from the skins of endangered animal species.

Environment vs. Electricity

Media Accused of 'Hysteria' On Impact of Nuclear Plants

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).

A spokesman for the atomic power industry contends that conservation societies, the press and a number of politicians are guilty of "an inexcusable amount of exaggeration" about the environmental impact of nuclear plants.

Sherman R. Knapp, president of the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., told the organization's annual conference here Monday that he was puzzled by the "sudden hysteria" over the environmental effects of nuclear power plants.

The critics of nuclear power development, Mr. Knapp said, had not only "grossly over-simplified" complex problems but had shown "a shocking lack of perspective about the various alternatives [to nuclear power] and their effects."

Mr. Knapp, executive chairman of Northeast Utilities and chairman of the Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company, acknowledged that "there is an environmental crisis and the national interest is overdue."

It is true, he said, that "air and water and trees are no longer sufficient to support our society."

But, he added, what environmentalists, politicians and the press do not seem to realize is that electricity, which is basic to the existence of 200 million Americans, must also be considered a natural resource.

Furthermore, he said, electricity is not an environmental problem but a solution to environmental problems since "nearly every major improvement in the environment—from municipal sewage treatment to the electric-powered car—will require large amounts of electric-

ity." Finally, he said, the "least detrimental" source of electricity is nuclear power.

Mr. Knapp also expressed concern that environmental groups would seriously delay nuclear power growth by legal "harassment," to which, he said, the Atomic Energy Commission's licensing procedures were "helplessly vulnerable."

He said that the Northern States Power Company's nuclear plant at Monticello, Minn., had been delayed for months "as local professors and conservationists battle it in drawn-out AEC hearings and ultimately in the federal district court." And in Michigan, he said, the Palisades plant had been delayed for five months at a cost of nearly \$15 million by similar legal proceedings.

However, in a panel discussion later, George F. Trowbridge, a Washington lawyer specializing in legal problems connected with nuclear power plants, expressed a somewhat different view. He said that litigation must be expected from those groups that believed the AEC should give more attention to environmental concerns. These groups are resorting to litigation, he said, because they have lost confidence in administrative agencies to give adequate protection to the environment.

Montgomery Turns 83

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Viscount Bernard Law Montgomery of Alamein marked his 83d birthday yesterday without fanfare. "I have everything I want—I'm very happy," Field Marshal Montgomery said.

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Disquiet Grows

Currencies at Ceilings Fresh Flurries on Market

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Fresh European currencies are being heavily traded in the massive international dollar market, reflecting anxiety about the dollar.

West German currency reserves now stand at around \$13 billion, or at the level they were 13 months ago when the mark parity was adjusted upwards. Germany's trading surplus is now just as fat as it was last year.

French Gains
But the problems do not simply lie with the Germans. France now has a comfortable trading surplus, following its devaluation a few months before the Germans revalued. It has built its gold and dollar reserves to more than \$4 billion, has paid off all short-term debt and has whitened obligations to the International Monetary Fund to \$735 million.

The Dutch and the Belgians also have a comfortable external position. All of the countries are fighting inflation of a more severe type than now exists in the United States.

Some \$5 billion has flowed into Germany this year, much of it reflecting American bank repayments on the high-cost Euro-dollar borrowing during the U.S. liquidity squeeze.

The dollar outflows to Europe have been calculated at \$2 billion each in the second and third quarters of this year.

Lead-in-Gasoline Tax Congressional Disfavor

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Sen. Charles McNichols, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said today that his committee would favor the Nixon administration's proposed tax on lead.

Mr. McNichols said that the tax, which would be levied on about 3,000 oil refineries at an American Institute meeting, would be a "tax on lead."

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in America, EEC Talk of New Ties

Hard Norton-Taylor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The EEC is taking concerted action to reduce its economic and dependence on the U.S.

By the shift, the European Market is in the reviewing its trade relations with the U.S. One indication of this will be light EEC foreign ministers to give on Monday negotiations with Europe's main trading partner, the U.S.

The European Executive today, Galo Plaza, general of the Organization of American States, said that Latin American nations were above to increase their "reciprocity" with the U.S. do not want exclusively themselves to their own.

Culture Emphasis
Closely on the heels of the Jaramillo, Co-ordinator for Economic and President of the Latin American Commission (which includes Chile, Colombia, and Peru), Mr. Plaza said that Latin American nations were above to increase their "reciprocity" with the U.S. do not want exclusively themselves to their own.

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Pilkington Bros. Set to Go Public

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).

Pilkington Brothers, Britain's largest private company, is soon to go public, chairman Lord Pilkington said today.

The 144-year-old concern, which invented the revolutionary "float" technique for glassmaking, is owned by about 300 people closely connected with the founding family.

Lord Pilkington declined to give a date when shares would be offered to outside investors. Pilkington's 25,000 workers and 10,000 pensioners are to be offered 10 percent of the issue.

Merchant bankers J. Henry Schroder Wagg said underwriting had been completed of an offer of 5.7 million of £1 (\$2.40) ordinary shares at 34 shillings (4.08) a share.

Steelworkers Set Outline of '71 Demands

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18 (AP).

The United Steelworkers unveiled their 1971 contract demands today.

Union president L.W. Abel said "the attitude and frame of mind of our wage policy committee indicate that they would strike to gain the equity they feel they have lost these past three years."

Among the main issues up for negotiation next year, he said, are a "very substantial" wage increase, an improvement in the pension program, improved insurance, a two-week vacation shutdown each summer, and reduction in the work week from five to four days.

Mr. Abel declined to elaborate on the "substantial wage increase," saying that it would vary from industry to industry.

He also said the union would press diligently for a cost of living clause in 1971, as a result of the membership has suffered.

Asked whether he thought the package inflationary, Mr. Abel said: "The steelworkers did not cause inflation. We have been the victims of it."

Stans Warns
NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said today the economy may have entered a cycle of wage increases which could be more costly than they were beneficial.

In a prepared speech to the American Petroleum Institute, he said that "if wage increases are to avoid unduly pushing prices upward, then these increases must be less, rather than more, each year."

But he also noted that wage increases were only one of several inflationary pressures still being exerted on the U.S. economy.

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Haack Blasts Industry 'Gimmickry'

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The president of the New York Stock Exchange blasted members of his own industry for "blatant gimmickry" and called for sweeping changes to prevent the "fragmentation" of the securities markets.

In a speech to the Economic Club of New York last night, Robert W. Haack—who emphasized that he was speaking only as an individual—broke sharply with the Wall Street "party line." Brokers, plagued recently by a wave of failures, have insisted that they need higher commission rates, a prohibition on mutual funds and other institutions joining the exchange and a government-backed insurance program to protect investors.

Mr. Haack, however, called for a complete overhaul of the exchange's rules and regulations, its governing board and its voting procedures to make it "responsive to the needs of the public and the membership."

● Elimination of reciprocal trade practices, which he called "mazes of blatant gimmickry."

● Eventual elimination of fixed commission rates on all transactions, starting with a limited test "for a specified trial period" on large trades by institutions.

● "Unbundling" of brokerage charges so that investors would not pay for services they do not use, and an intensive study to provide exchange access to non-member brokers.

● Corrections in "the disparity of regulation of securities markets in the United States."

Mr. Haack's speech is certain to cause a storm in Wall Street. Some observers feel, in fact, that it may lead to a call for his resignation.

But sources close to the NYSE president said the speech reflects strong convictions which have been developing for some time and which Mr. Haack felt had to be brought into the open for the good of the securities industry.

Fragmentation Described
In the speech—which he wrote himself—Mr. Haack said, "It is an unusual and interesting phenomenon that the market with the greatest degree of capital and the most impressive record for depth and liquidity should find itself being fragmented."

The fragmentation, he said, has been accomplished through the use of regional stock exchanges and the "third market"—over-the-counter dealers who trade in NYSE-listed stocks. In 1967, he said, these areas accounted for just over 10 percent of all trading in NYSE stocks. Today, they account for almost 30 percent.

"The fact is that most business is taken to the regional exchanges by our own members," he said.

Mr. Haack said that "in the main, [the regional exchanges] success has been predicated on their willingness to adopt less rigid rules concerning institutional membership and/or to engage in reciprocity. . . . These marketplaces, with little or no depth or liquidity, have become nothing more than rebate mechanisms to get commissions to those who do not qualify or to return them to institutions."

The NYSE banned reciprocal practices and commission-splitting in December, 1968.

"Disparity of Regulation" Hit
The fragmentation process has been accelerated by, among other factors, "the disparity of regulation," Mr. Haack said.

"It is self-defeating regulation to permit customers to short stock in the third market without so stating, and then to permit that stock to be sold as long stock in our marketplace," he said.

A short sale is the sale of borrowed stock, made in anticipation of a price decline, when the stock can be repurchased and returned to the lender. Federal law prohibits short sales in declining markets, but in the over-the-counter market there is no way to keep track of previous sales.

Mr. Haack said the proliferation of reciprocal trading practices "are not only threatening the central marketplace but are tending to undermine the entire moral fabric of a significant industry."

Mr. Haack, formerly a strong supporter of fixed commission rates, said, "I have altered my own personal thinking as a result of the commission rate proceedings of the last two years and the fragmentation of the markets."

He said he thinks the securities industry "is being led down the path of utility-type regulation," that determining fixed rates involves unnecessarily great expense, that no fixed schedule can properly apply to all brokers and all customers.

In fact, many commissions are presently negotiated on the regional exchanges and in the third market, he said.

Finally, he urged that "whatever vestiges of a private club atmosphere which remain at the New York Stock Exchange must be discarded. . . . It is my fear that we are tearing ourselves asunder and risking loss of our central marketplace in the process."

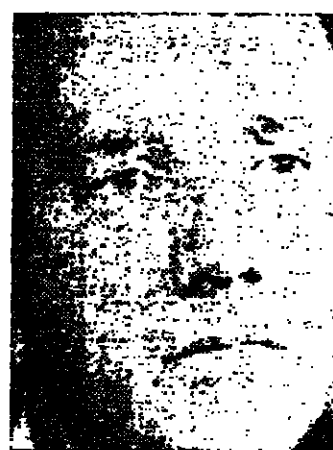
Goldman, Sachs Suit Raises
Question of Dealer Liability
NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP).—Robert G. Wilson, partner in charge of the Goldman, Sachs commercial paper department, said today that "there is absolutely no merit to the claims."

"We regret that anyone is facing a potential financial loss as a result of unforeseen circumstances, but the action against Goldman, Sachs has no basis in fact. We intend to resist it vigorously."

Paper Holdings
The fund holds \$20 million of Penn Central paper. C.R. Anthony reportedly has \$1.5 million; Welch, \$1 million; and Younker, \$500,000.

The basic issue is this: To what extent are commercial-paper dealers, who have placed about \$13 billion of total paper outstanding, responsible should one of the companies whose notes they are handling get into financial trouble.

If Goldman, Sachs should eventually be found to be liable, this could greatly complicate the smooth marketing of commercial paper, since a relatively small number of paper dealers could be exposed to huge contingent liabilities.



Robert W. Haack

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"We regret that anyone is facing a potential financial loss as a result of unforeseen circumstances, but the action against Goldman, Sachs has no basis in fact. We intend to resist it vigorously."

Paper Holdings
The fund holds \$20 million of Penn Central paper. C.R. Anthony reportedly has \$1.5 million; Welch, \$1 million; and Younker, \$500,000.

The basic issue is this: To what extent are commercial-paper dealers, who have placed about \$13 billion of total paper outstanding, responsible should one of the companies whose notes they are handling get into financial trouble.

If Goldman, Sachs should eventually be found to be liable, this could greatly complicate the smooth marketing of commercial paper, since a relatively small number of paper dealers could be exposed to huge contingent liabilities.

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Broad Decline in N.Y. Puts Dow Down by 6.23

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—After two days of fractional gains, prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped sharply today with prices closing at the low-water mark of the trading session.

As volume continued at the light levels of the first two days this week, almost three times as many issues declined as advanced on the Big Board and only seven common stocks registered gains of a point or more.

The Dow Jones industrial index wound up at 754.24, down 6.23, after backing and filling all day.

Analysts attributed part of the market weakness to a sense of disappointment among traders that an attempt at an early rally yesterday was unsuccessful. In addition, they cited the announcement after yesterday's close of the significant 2.3 percent decline in the October industrial production index—the biggest drop in this key indicator in 11 years.

Volume Up
Turnover amounted to 9.85 million shares, compared with 9.43 million the previous day. With many institutions sitting on the sidelines, the number of big block transactions was cut to 45 from 63 yesterday.

Only two of the 15 most active issues, Southern Company and General Electric, managed to finish the day on the up side, both with the barest gains of 1/8 at 21 1/2 and 1/8 at 83 1/2 respectively. Natomax was the most actively

traded issue, with 190,000 shares changing hands, and closed at 41 1/2, off 3 1/2. The company announced yesterday the completion of tests at an exploration well offshore Indonesia but added that mechanical problems prevented a definitive assessment.

Goodrich Drops
Goodrich, another issue on this list, also was a big loser with a 3 1/8 drop to 24 1/4. Yesterday, the giant tire and rubber company cut its dividend by almost 50 percent.

Virtually all of the major industry groups showed losses today. However, gold issues moved against the general market trend, with American South African, Dome and Homestake making fractional advances.

Among the glimmers, IBM and Honeywell had declines of over two points. Other losses included American Research and Development, down 1 1/4 to 45 3/4; Burroughs, off 1 1/4 to 101 3/8; National Cash Register, down 1 1/4 to 32; and Memorex, off 1 1/8 to 70 7/8.

Despite the statement yesterday by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that the Nixon administration would seek an increase in the defense budget in 1971, aerospace defense issues were mixed. Increases were noted by General Dynamics, Grumman and Martin Marietta, while McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, Lockheed and United Aircraft sold off.

Company Reports

Ampex Corp.		Lerner Stores	
1971	1970	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	74.4	Revenue (millions)...	88.2
Profits (millions)...	0.86	Profits (millions)...	3.37
Per Share	0.04	Per Share	0.85
First Half		Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)...	139.0	Revenue (millions)...	241.3
Profits (millions)...	1.38	Profits (millions)...	7.12
Per Share	0.13	Per Share	1.69
American Export Industries		Lucky Stores	
1971	1970	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	0.86	Revenue (millions)...	371.2
Profits (millions)...	0.07	Profits (millions)...	5.65
Per Share	0.07	Per Share	0.44
Blue Bell Inc.		Norris Industries	
1970	1969	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)...	76.7	Revenue (millions)...	1,078.4
Profits (millions)...	3.21	Profits (millions)...	15.92
Per Share	1.29	Per Share	1.25
Revenue (millions)...	238.8	Revenue (millions)...	61.7
Profits (millions)...	9.62	Profits (millions)...	2.75
Per Share	3.31	Per Share	0.63

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 —		Stocks and	Sis.	Net				
High.	Low.	Div. In \$	102.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
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448	519	Penn Dixie</					

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

American Stock Exchange Trading

^a Values are means ± SD.

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Permission to deal in and quotation for the Bonds has been granted by the Commission of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966-1967)	Sep	11.69	11.72	11.8
Med Long Conv.	Oct	11.43	11.43	11.4

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tund principal.

Permission to deal in and quotation for

The Bonds has been granted by the Commission of

The Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Frazier Weighs 209 for Title Bout

Boxer Faces a Fat Cat

ve Anderson
Nov. 18 (NYT)—As
important in the box-
ing world as Muhammad
Ali, Frazier is a
return last month,
he defended the recog-
nized heavyweight cham-
pionship against Bob Fos-
ter, a light-heavyweight

to-betting favorite
an expected show-
ing, the unrecog-
nized as Cassius
year.
eighed in at 209
ing to the scale, UPI
Frazier's manager,
said the scales were
at the champion ac-
1 204. Foster came

so objected to the
ing, and it was made
using bigger turn-
in this to turn into
Durham said, "That
ring I ever saw,
about 20 feet."
ous style, Frazier is
after Foster's slender
he light-heavyweight
he built himself

up to about 188 pounds, will rely
on a left hook that has dominated
his division since 1968 when he
knocked out Dick Tiger in the
fourth round to win the title.

"He's a good puncher," Frazier
has acknowledged, "but I punch a
little harder. I think the stuff he's
going to hit me with isn't going to
hurt me. He's a tall guy, but I
get under those tall guys like I
got under Buster Mathis, Manuel
Ramos and Chuck Wepner. They
were tall, too, but I won."

Unbeaten in 25 bouts, Frazier
has recorded 22 knockouts. Foster
has compiled a 41-4 record with
35 knockouts. But since he
was outboxed by Zora Folley,
in 1965, Foster has won 20 bouts,
19 by knockouts, including his
last 13.

"Forget those fights I lost to
heavyweights early in my career,"
Foster has said, referring to knock-
outs by Don Jones in 1962, Ernie
Terrell in 1964 and the Wally Dec-
ision. "I wasn't experienced then
and I wasn't big enough. I've got
the strength and the power to win
now."

The 26-year-old Frazier has
trained hard to offset the longest
layoff of his career. He hasn't
competed since stopping Jimmy Zel-

is in five rounds Feb. 16 to settle
the dispute over the successor to
Ali's title. That was Frazier's only
appearance in the last 17 months.

Foster, now 31, needed ten
rounds to flatten Mark Tessman,
a tiny Texan, in his last bout on
June 27. The light-heavyweight
ruler was unimpressive in that
match, but his bout with Frazier
was arranged prior to Ali's return,
after 3 1/2 years, with a third-
round knockout of Jerry Quarry.

History also favors Frazier, who
weighed in at 208. Seven light-
heavyweight champions have at-
tempted to win the heavyweight
title and all failed—Archie Moore
twice, Joey Maxim, Billy Conn,
John Henry Lewis, Tommy Long-
fellow, Georges Carpentier and Phil-
adelphia Jack O'Brien twice.

Should the scheduled 15-round
bout go to a decision, an unlikely
possibility, it will be scored on the
10-point must system for each
round. Two judges and a referee,
who is expected to be either Lou
Jalila or Tom Briscoe, will be ap-
pointed by the Michigan Athletic
Board of Control.

Chuck Davey, the board chair-
man, who was a welterweight con-
tender nearly two decades ago, has
agreed to permit Frazier and Fos-
ter to wear the headgear they grew
during training. Frazier's is thickly
firm, Foster's thinner.

Frazier has been guaranteed
\$150,000 against 40 percent of the
income by 21st Century Promot-
ions, Inc., a new Detroit group
headed by Lou Anderson. A long-
time Michigan referee, Foster has
been assured \$75,000 against 22 1/2
percent.

The promoters have predicted a
crowd of 10,000 at Cobo Arena,
which would produce about \$200-
000. The bout's income will be in-
creased by receipts from 130 tele-
vision TV locations in the United
States and Canada, including
Madison Square Garden.

The title match also will be
beamed by satellite to 26 nations
in Europe, Latin America, the
Orient and the South Pacific.
At Madison Square Garden,
George Foreman and Ronny Lick-
ins, two promising young heavy-
weights, meet in a ten-rounder,
an appetizer to the showing of the
fight at Detroit.

HOW RIVALS COMPARE

FRAZIER	FOSTER
28 yrs	31 yrs
5'10 1/2 in.	5'11 in.
165 lbs.	188 lbs.
44 in. chest	44 in. chest
44 in. waist	44 in. waist
15 1/2 in. reach	15 1/2 in. reach
15 in. forearms	14 in. forearms
14 in. wrists	14 in. wrists
14 in. hands	14 in. hands
13 in. feet	13 in. feet



Decision—Champ Joe Frazier (left) and Bob Foster (right) are allowed to retain whisks for title fight.

A. Skids on Super Bowl Road

September Song Sours

By William N. Wallace

Nov. 18 (NYT)—The Rams, in Sep-
tember, favored team to the
Super Bowl in the skids. Count-
ing the Jets on Sunday, the
Rams' next op-
portunity, coach Allen, coach who truly hates
asked if he thought
it difficult to get his
aging team up for
ing trip to Atlanta.
"It will," he said,
out lose a game it takes
out of you. It's like

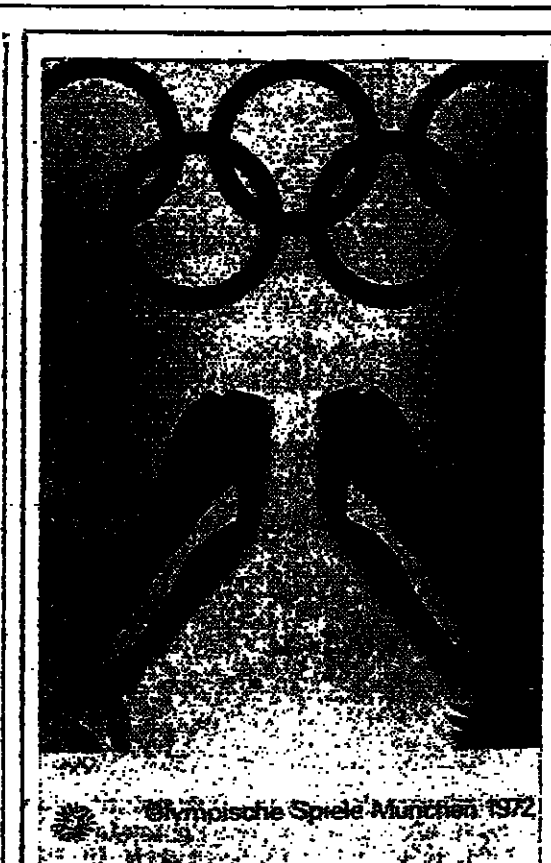
NHL Standings

East Division	W	L	T	Pts	GA	GF
Montreal	10	3	2	22	34	40
New York	9	4	2	20	38	38
Boston	8	5	2	18	36	36
Vancouver	7	6	2	16	34	34
Detroit	6	7	2	14	38	38
St. Louis	5	8	2	12	40	38
Chicago	4	9	2	10	42	38
Los Angeles	3	10	2	8	44	38
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Montreal, 5, California 1 (Gashawh 2, Gashawh 1, Gashaw

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Brisbane, Australia, Pat
Riley, the American coach, "It was
one of my better performances,"
said Spurr. "I thought the of-
ficial wasn't going to call it, so I
grabbed my side."



THINGS TO COME—Lithographs by Allen Jones, England (left), and Horst Antes of West Germany are among works commissioned to promote 1972 Munich Olympics.



THINGS TO COME—Lithographs by Allen Jones, England (left), and Horst Antes of West Germany are among works commissioned to promote 1972 Munich Olympics.

But Abandons Tennis Grand Prix Chase

Laver Gets Past Gimeno at Wembley

WEMBLEY, England, Nov. 18
(AP)—Australia's Rod Laver, re-
portedly suffering from tension and
an ankle injury, labored to defeat
Spanish champion, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3,
6-3, to reach the quarterfinals
of the Embassy tennis tournament,
penultimate event in the
Grand Prix.

But Laver then announced he
is pulling out of the final event,
next week's indoor tournament at
Stockholm. That means he cannot
overtake Cliff Richey of San An-
tonio, Texas, who leads the
standings for the \$10,400 (\$24,900)
prize.

Richey has reached the quarter-
finals of the current tournament
and has a total of 52 points.
Arthur Ashe of Gum Springs,
Va., and Ken Rosewall of Australia
can still overtake Richey.

In other second-round matches,
the Netherlands' 2-6, 6-3, 7-5,
Durr of France topped U.S. junior
champion Sharon Walsh of San
Antonio, Calif., 6-1, 6-3, in a sec-
ond-round match.

In other first-round matches,
Joyce Williams of Britain beat
Stephanie Johnson of Hollywood,
Fla., 6-4, 6-3, and Corrine Moles-

worth of Britain beat Betty Stove
of the Netherlands, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.
In late action yesterday, Aus-
tralia's Ken Rosewall, 26, defeated
Yugoslavia's Niki Pilić, 6-2, 6-1,
in the second round. Rosewall
meets Gonzales in the third.

Virginia Wade of Britain beat
compatriot Winnie Shaw in a first-
round match, 6-5, 5-7, 6-4.

Morning Line: A Net Loss for Tennis

By Bernard Kirsch
NYT Sports Editor

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The political
tennis tour has just ended a two-
day stand in London. Dallas or
New York may be the next stop.
From there, tennis might travel
ten years backward.

The tennis politicians have been
rude to summon to whiff the re-
mains of the London garbage strike
because the United States
Lawn Tennis Association said
gathered tennis was bigger.
There is so much money involved
in international tennis.

Now that the pros are here to
stay, they are on the way to taking
over—especially if the ITF does
not bring the Big Four together.

As Ashe said last week when
he was here for an indoor tourna-
ment, "Don't forget, we've (Ashe
officially becomes a WCT member
Jan. 1) had two years to make
mistakes. We won't be going back
to the old days."

Open tennis, thanks to the kind
heart of the Big Four which could

London meetings, denied they have
made peace.

The same source said that the
pros will appear in Wimbledon—
Wimbledon is Wimbledon and the
most prestigious of tennis events
and that their appearance in the
Forest Hills, as of now, appears
doubtful. No one is really sure
of the situation in Australia.

And no one is sure what will
happen when and if the tennis
leaders travel to Dallas, where they
will meet with WCT officials. One
thing is fairly certain—if this mess
continues to be a mess and if ten-
nis does step back a decade, every-
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open tennis was nothing more than
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Cubs' Williams 2d in NL

Bench Is Youngest To Be Named MVP

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Johnny Bench of the Cincinnati
Reds, the 22-year-old slugging king of the major leagues, added another
crown today when he became the youngest player in history to win a
Most Valuable Player award.

Bench, who led the majors in home runs with 45 and runs batted
in with 148 while leading the Reds to the National League pennant,
outdistanced a field that included two other Cincinnati candi-
dates in the balloting of the Baseball Writers Association of America.

The catcher received 22 of the
24 first-place votes and a total of
326 points. Billy Williams of the
Chicago Cubs was second with the
other two first-place votes and 218
points.

Bench's slugging teammate, third
baseman Tony Perez, finished third
in the balloting with 149 points
while another member of the Reds,
outfielder Pete Rose, also cracked
the top ten, finishing seventh with
54 points.

Bench is only the second player
in the 40-year history of MVP
balloting to win the award at the
age of 22. Stan Musial was 22
when he won in 1943, but Musial's
birthday falls on Nov. 21, and
Bench's on Dec. 7.

Musial, however, still retains the
honor of having won the MVP
earlier in his career than any
other player. He was only in his
second season when he won the
National League award. Bench
just finished his third year with
the Reds.

Bench is the first catcher to win
the award in the NL since Roy
Compagna did it with the 1955
Brooklyn Dodgers and is the first
Red to win since Frank Robinson,
now with Baltimore, did it in 1961.
Bench appeared on every ballot,
being named second on the other



Johnny Bench

two. Besides his two firsts, Wil-
liams was placed second on 17 bal-
lots. He also had three third-place
votes, one fourth and one fifth.

After Perez in the voting came
Bob Gibson, the fireballing St. Louis
right-hander who previously
was named the Cy Young Award
winner as the league's outstanding
pitcher. He received 111 votes.

West Enders of the Los Angeles
Dodgers was fifth with 87.
Rounding out the top ten were
reliant Dave Giusti of Pittsburgh,
Rose, outfielder Jim Hickman of
Chicago, first baseman Willie Mc-
Covey of San Francisco and out-
fielder Rico Carty of Atlanta.
McCovey was last year's winner.

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13, Detroit 31 (Clark 21,
23, Quick 21).
111, Chicago 105 (Wil-
s 22, Lucas 32; Love 32,
16, Atlanta 105 (West 34,
Hudson 38, Maravich 28).

